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**AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR FEBRUARY WAS 194,118**

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

that the bridge must be built. So far the lower section of Philadelphia west of the river is undeveloped ground. When one remembers what Boston has done with the backyards of a street, a gas house and a little intelligent treatment of the Charles, the black waters and the flats of the Schuylkill are not a very satisfactory subject for gratification.

**NAME THE SCOUNDRELS**

The President's Mexican statement, intended to attract attention across the border, should be supplemented by another one calling by name the American capitalists whom he charges with trying to force intervention.

THE President's warning against believing the alarmist reports from Mexico goes too far or it does not go far enough. He says:

The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create in tolerable fiction between the Government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties.

This is the first time that the government at Washington has taken formal notice of the rumors that have been in circulation for several years. It has been common report that American interests have financed all the recent revolutions in Mexico. They have been charged, in turn, with supplying money to Huerta, to Carranza and to Villa. At one time their purposes were said to be to secure from the reactionists they were supporting a greater degree of protection for their concessions, and at another time they have been charged with seeking to make conditions across the border so intolerable that it would become necessary for the Washington government to intervene and set up by force in the City of Mexico a government which would protect their dollars.

These men have been accused of buying murder and arson, the outraging of women and the slaughter of children for the purpose of increasing the amount of their personal and private fortunes. They have been represented as being willing that 100,000 American youth, wearing the uniform of the American soldier, should be killed on the cactus plains south of the Rio Grande if only their mines and their oil wells and their railroad bonds could be protected.

It has been difficult to believe that any American citizens could be so lost to all sense of decency and so blind to all the obligations of his manhood as to be guilty of any such preposterous plotting. Such things might have been possible in the days of the buccaners and pirates, but not in this twentieth century of Christian race.

But now the President of the United States in a formal statement issued from the Executive Mansion takes cognizance of these rumors. He does more. He charges that at the present moment certain American citizens are actively engaged in circulating false reports of trouble in Mexico in order to inflame the public mind to the point of demanding active intervention, and he warns the people against being misled by "the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot."

If the President has no definite proof of the truth of his charges, he should not have made them. If he has proof, he should not stop with his warning.

Who are the men guilty of the high crime of which he is accusing them? Give us their names, that they may be pilloried in the piercing light of publicity. And give us also proof of their guilt so that if there be no law under which they can be punished for their attempt to betray a peaceful nation into war and to stir up strife between friendly sovereignties, they may be scorched by the blasting scorn of an outraged and indignant people.

The general statement given out for publication on Sunday should be supplemented by definite specifications or it should not have been made at all. The country will await further disclosures with such patience as it can muster.

It may be that the President regarded his accusations against sinister American influences as merely incidental to his main purpose to assure Mexico of the disinterestedness of the Government at Washington in its pursuit of Villa. It is important that Mexico should have that assurance. There are Mexican politicians who are willing to attempt to ride into power on the wave of hostility to the United States which is likely to sweep over the country if the great mass of the Mexicans can be persuaded that we are attempting conquest. The possibility that some of these men would make common cause with Villa has been present from the beginning. The State Department has been exerting itself to convince all responsible men in the de facto government that our purposes are honorable and that the pursuit of Villa is not a pretext for meddling with the internal affairs of their country. It has sought to persuade them that we are co-operating with them in an effort to get rid of a force which is causing trouble on both sides of the border. So far as appears, it has succeeded. All trustworthy reports indicate that Carranza and his soldiers are working harmoniously with General Pershing's expedition.

So long, however, as "the sinister and unscrupulous influences" remain unnamed and unbranded there will be danger of misunderstandings, not necessarily among the men in charge of the Mexican Government, but among the Mexican people themselves, who are sensitive of their independence and jealous of their rights. The way to peace is over the avenue of pitiless publicity. The President is expected to head himself in that direction without needless delay.

**SATURDAY NIGHT'S DEBATE**

WHEN red-blooded Americans cease to take an interest in such a contest as that in the Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday night it will be time for us to despair of the republic. There have been some notable exceptions; but the rule has been from the beginning that the men who have achieved great success have been, first, strong animals. Great physical force is necessary if great achievements are to be wrought. There must be the sound body as well as the sound mind. The physical man, the vigorous human animal, is interested in displays of physical prowess. He may not care to become a prize fighter, but he envies and should envy the man who can defend himself with his fists in case of need.

Both Willard and Moran are fine specimens of physical development. They are specialists, however. The nation does not need many such; but so long as we value physical training there will be a few men who have more strength than brains willing and anxious to make the muscles in their arms and legs do for them what the undeveloped muscles in their skulls will not do. The victory went to the strongest and most vigorous muscles. Willard outlasted his opponent from the beginning and proved that when brute force is pitted against brute force the man with the biggest supply wins. If Willard carries out his plans to go back West and run a ranch after a few months, he will prove that he has a brain as well as a brawn.

**Tom Daly's Column**

**THE SONG OF THE MARCH WIND.**

I am the minstrel, the maker of mirth,  
 And the forest my harp is;  
 From the fibres asleep in the heart of the earth,  
 Where its woof and its warp is,  
 I fashion the spring  
 With the song that I sing!

I, that am breathed of the mouth of my God,  
 Am His music in motion;  
 And His breath on my wings shakes the  
 slumbering sod  
 And the floor of the ocean;  
 And I fashion the spring  
 With the song that I sing!

I am the breath of your nostrils, O' man,  
 And akin to your spirit;  
 But our God's voice was mine ere your singing  
 began,  
 So rejoice when you hear it,  
 For I bring you the spring  
 With the song that I sing!

**Announcement:**  
 WE INAUGURATE herewith and now an Anagram Contest.

The prize is to be an Easter bonnet (male or female) to the value of five silimons—or the equivalent in chocolate eggs—and the award will be made on Maunday Thursday (April 20).

That's all the information you need. It might be well to remember, however, that timeliness will have some weight in the making of our decision. Something like that bright transposition of the letters in the name of Woodrow Wilson ("Woods Lorn Widow") will bring home the bacon.

Go to it!

**Musical Triplets**  
 (Most of Them Knock-turns)

*This scribe has no time  
 For saving H. Sandby,  
 Which explains the terse rhyme;  
 (This scribe has no time)  
 His playing (a crime)  
 Should most speedily be curbed.*

*This scribe has no time  
 For saving H. Sandby.*

*Sir—This is from your very own dear paper yesterday.*

**EDITORIAL POSITION**—Mar. 18 to 21, manual training graduate preferred or shop experience and knowledge of automobile parts necessary. Nominal salary to begin; state age, education and experience.

Will you please tell that guy that I will take the job. I am handy with a mallet and planer and know full well the uses of "holterplate." Can also shuck oysters and play a guitar. The editorial end of an automobile must be the steering gear, but I can't say. What the heck is the newspaper business coming to? Answer, CARPENTER.

**Odd**  
 Years and years and years ago,  
 A young lady, fair and gay,  
 Just when I commenced to walk,  
 Used to pat my curls and say:  
 "Mother's great big man."

Now when I am quite grown up,  
 An old lady that I know,  
 Sometimes when I seem asleep,  
 Tiptoes near and whispers low:  
 "Mother's little boy."  
 H. H. H.

**Lines Suggested by a Picture of a Beautiful Room and These Words From an Advertisement in a Magazine.**  
 The young lady went up as early over the old master that I could have done it myself. It took the carpenter one-third of the time of planning, and there was no litter and dirt for my life to clean up afterwards.

**That a boy, Upson, old top; you've got the system working fine. Don't I wish I could work things the way you do—\$50,000 house, big, beautiful room with \$10,000 worth of rugs, ditto chairs, ditto other trimmings, and then have friend wife clean up the litter and dirt after the workmen. The girls are getting too darned effeminate some places, but not with you, Upson; not with you.**

**Cedar Bluff Anthology**  
 I—THE MYSTIC  
 I am a mystic,  
 I like to speak in words  
 That people say  
 Are fragments,  
 I delight in uttering  
 The obvious  
 In tones that are  
 Mysterious.

When I say, "The man walked,"  
 People are amazed and say:  
 "The man did not run,  
 He did not rise,  
 He did not crawl,  
 He did not hop, skip or jump.  
 He walked!  
 And yet how subtle and natural,  
 And yet how subtle!"

The other day somebody asked me  
 What I thought  
 Of Schopenhauer.  
 I had never heard  
 Of Schopenhauer before.  
 So I simply answered,  
 "Schopenhauer."  
 (As he had dissected him long ago,  
 And rejected him  
 And was bored)  
 Some what like the smile  
 Of Mona Lisa.  
 And everybody thought my answer  
 Was perfect. WILL LOU.

**A Little Bull About the Old Oaken Bucket**  
 Last summer I thought I would take a vacation,  
 So I went to the country. I needed a rest.  
 One morning I went to the well for some water;  
 They told me that drinking well water was best.

I had a red patch on the seat of my trousers,  
 And when I leaned over to expose it to view,  
 A bull that was grazing at the red patch stood gazing.  
 In a case such as this, what would any bull do?

He decided to buck it; he up and he struck it,  
 And down with the bucket I went in the well!  
 W. Pique.

**HERE'S our friend the Fireman back again. Says he, in part:**  
 Say, listen, bo; I want to say  
 That I've got a great big dream;  
 To fill that column every day  
 You got to hop to keep up steam.  
 And when you've handed stuff that "clicks"  
 By some poor snipe who really thinks  
 That it is poetry he's writin',  
 I guess you often feel like fightin'.

You got to rake and slice some, too,  
 And dig in with your pencil blade;  
 And never let your pressure drop,  
 Nor let 'er get so hot she'll "pop."

And H. H. H. comes back at us again to say: "I didn't ask 'Why the Etude?' but 'Why The Etude?'" To which we reply, "We gotcha the first time, and if somebody else doesn't tell you in the meantime we're going to get ready to start to inquire about it right soon now, if we can get Mr. Presser's ear."

**His Own Make**  
 We'd think the self-made man if he  
 Would only sometimes stop  
 And curb his wild desire to be  
 Forever talking shop.

**THE TREE OF MY LIFE**

When I was yet a child, the gardener gave me a tree,  
 A little slim elm, to be set wherever seemed good to me.  
 What a wonderful thing it seemed; with its laced leaves uncurled,  
 And its span-long stem, that should grow to the grandest tree in the world!

So I searched for the garden round, and out over field and hill,  
 But not a spot could I find that suited my wayward will.  
 I would have it howered in the grove, in a cypress I would rear it aloft on the height, to wrestle with the gale.

Then I said, "I will cover its roots with a little earth by the door,  
 And there it shall live and wait, while I search for a place once more;  
 But still I could never find it, the place for my wonderful tree,  
 And it waited and grew by the door, while the years passed over me;

Till suddenly, one day, I saw it was grown too tall,  
 And its roots gone down too deep, to be ever moved at all.

So here it is growing still, by the lowly cottage door;  
 Never so grand and tall as I dreamed it would be of yore,  
 But it shelters a tired old man in its sunshine-dappled shade,  
 The children's pattering feet round its knotty knees have played.

Dear young birds in a storm sometimes take refuge there,  
 And the stars through its silent boughs shine gloriously fair.  
 —Edward Rowland Sill.

**IN PRAISE OF COLWYN**

Its Chief Burgess Rises to Correct a Misapprehension

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:  
 Sir—My attention has been called to an article under the title "What Do You Know?" in your issue of the 21st inst. wherein the question is asked: "(1) Maybe you can tell me what class of city Darby is; (2) also, where is Colwyn?" In answer to the above you reply: "(1) Darby comes under the borough form of government; (2) Colwyn is a name applied to one section of Darby borough."

I am concerned in the second part of your reply, inasmuch as it is incorrect. Colwyn is not a section of Darby borough, but a separate borough maintaining its own government, including Burgess, Council, School Board, Health Board, Police Department, sewer flusher, ash and garbage collection, besides which it maintains and supports one of the leading fire companies in the State of Pennsylvania, one piece of its equipment alone, namely, its automobile combination chemical and hose wagon, is doubtless one of the best pieces of apparatus of its kind in the country.

While the town is small in area, yet what it lacks in size it makes up in progressiveness. Considerable legislation has been passed in its sister boroughs, and recently even the larger cities of the United States have been sending to us for copies of our ordinances and regulations.

Instead of being a section of Darby borough, we being so progressive in our borough, sometimes become so enthusiastic that if we do not watch ourselves the feeling comes over us that our neighbor whom we immediately adjoin, Philadelphia, is in part of Colwyn.

It is an immediate connection we have with the other immediate adjoining municipality, Darby, in its postoffice delivery. Our town, while having a Colwyn branch of the Darby postoffice, is served by carriers under control of the Darby postoffice.

So that your inquiry may be properly informed, I trust that you will be good enough to correctly state the facts as given by me and to further inform him that should he desire to procure further information concerning the town, that on behalf of all our 2000 residents, we will be very glad to have him pay us a visit, and, if he desires, any of our officials will be very glad to show him around and particularly have him inspect our new and modern town hall, which I think cannot be excelled by any other town our size, perhaps not by any other of any size, at least not in Delaware County.

SIDNEY WINDER WATERMAN,  
 Chief Burgess of Colwyn,  
 Colwyn, March 25.

**PHILADELPHIA'S FLAG SONG**

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:  
 Sir—The following lines, "Onward, Philadelphia," are set to the air of "Onward, Christian Soldiers":  
 Onward, Philadelphia, be it peace or war,  
 With your blue-and-gold banner going before,  
 Pledge your life and honor, neither shall be furled,  
 Flags of peace and progress and prosperity,  
 Both shall float together till eternity.  
 Chorus—Onward, Philadelphia, etc.

WALTER W. ALEXANDER,  
 Philadelphia, March 27.

**"OLD TIPPECANOE'S" LOG CABIN**

A movement is on foot for erecting a monument in honor of William Henry Harrison on the farm at North Bend, Ind., where he spent the greater part of his life and where his body lies buried. Mr. Harrison was born in 1773 in the 90s of the eighteenth century, he became Governor of the so-called Indiana Territory, which then comprised the region later embraced in the States of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. By successful methods he secured favorable treaties with the Indians and on one of his military campaigns won the important victory of Tippecanoe. Thus he won the title, "Old Tippecanoe," which he used as a slogan in his subsequent political campaigns. In 1840 the song about Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too, was sung by Whigs all over the country. This campaign was the famous "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, and in the designation the old home at North Bend figures.

A writer in the Columbus Dispatch says that the building was in part a log cabin. One who was a guest there in 1848 describes it as a long, rambling structure, part two stories in height, but mostly but one story, with the wide front facing the Ohio River, from which it stood back about 300 yards.

There were nine rooms in all on the ground floor, one of these—a large one—was the log portion. It evidently having been originally a log cabin standing by itself; but the owner had built additions to it as need was felt and means permitted. It had quite a pretentious country residence. The whole of the exterior had been covered with clapboards—sawed boards being too expensive in those days—and the clapboards were painted white. Seen from the river at the bend, it is said to have presented a very beautiful aspect, the white building in its setting of green in summer being particularly striking.

In this log cabin portion of his residence General Harrison often entertained companies of friends, and elder was the beverage used at these dinners. This hospitality was famous just prior to the presidential campaign in which he led the Whigs and the contest became known in political history as the log cabin and hard cider campaign.

**NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW**  
 Never in our national history have we ever entered a war, even a little one, with an army of sufficient size or one properly provided for.—Cincinnati Times Star.

While the reasons against extending the manufacturing activities of the United States Government are impressive, it is somewhat reassuring that the best results have always come when these activities were under the direction of the army and navy.—Springfield Republican.

If there is any justification for national prohibition, national suffrage control or national control of marriage and divorce, then there is no reason to maintain any form of local government whatever. We may as well discard all the local machinery and save the expense.—Houston Post.

The public is heartily sick of legislative injustice to the railroads of the country. A bill will be introduced in the Senate which will be supported by the railroad executives now appearing before the Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads against the Moon scheme.—New York Tribune.

In Pennsylvania the State police have made a fine record in apprehending criminals in remote country districts which they patrol on horseback. As a result of their success, it is believed that they do not more than repay the State in the respect for the law which their presence suggests.—Philadelphia News.

**SICKNESS—WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?**

**How the Pecuniary Burden Would Be Distributed Under Compulsory Health Insurance—Lessons From Europe**

SEVERAL States, notably New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, are considering the adoption of compulsory health insurance. The article on the subject in these columns a few days ago called forth a number of letters from readers of the EVENING LEDGER, and the purpose of the present article is to answer the questions asked by various correspondents. Several of the inquiries related to the expense of the proposed legislation. Some reference to the Mills bill, now before the Legislature of New York, will afford a general reply to these and other inquiries. A fact that should be borne in mind is that there is little danger of hasty legislative action. Health insurance is new to America, though more than a quarter of a century old in Europe, and now is the time of learning and teaching the principles underlying health insurance and taking note of the experience of European countries.

The institution of health insurance is already established in the following countries, namely: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Great Britain, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Greece. It is new to this country in the same way that workmen's compensation, now adopted in 33 States of the American Union, was new on this side of the ocean six or seven years ago. Not to describe the systems in force in Europe, the Mills bill provides that the cost of insurance be divided between the employe, his employer and the State. The State would pay 20 per cent, and where the employe receives more than \$9 a week, his share and his employer's would be equal. Where lower wages are paid, the employer's share in the dues is made larger and the employe's correspondingly less. The insurance would be administered under a social insurance commission and through district associations formed for localities and trades and under the joint management of employers and employes. Where labor unions or industrial plants already maintain similar insurance on a non-profit basis, they may continue to operate as a part of the system if approved by the commission. There will be no dead level of benefits or of premium cost. Trade health experience and other conditions will help determine the premium, and owners of industries which show abnormally high rates of sickness will bear a greater share of the expense.

**Workers Help Bear the Burden**  
 In all cases a minimum standard of insurance will be insisted upon. Medical, surgical and nursing attendance must be made available at once, and financial support equal to two-thirds of the sick person's regular wage must begin with the fourth day of his disability and extend for not more than six months. If hospital treatment is provided, the sufferer's dependents or family must be given one-third of the amount of his regular wages. Medical and surgical supplies must be provided in addition, and in case of death, actual funeral expenses up to \$50 must be paid. The bill applies to all manual workers in the State, and all other wage-earners whose income does not exceed \$100 a month, excepting Government employes, inmates of institutions and casual employees whose status cannot be determined. Dues may be deducted by employers from the pay envelopes, and employers will be held responsible for payment. There will be no possibility of a worker getting back in his dues or out of benefit.

The economic consequences of sickness in this country and the inadequacy of "individual" insurance as a social protection were discussed in the previous article. Under the Mills act, if adopted, the cost of insurance to the workman would be considerably less than it is now in its ineffective form. A careful student of European laws and American conditions says: "We estimate that it will take about 1.2 per cent. of his earnings, the estimate being based on the experience in Germany, where such a measure has been in force for thirty-three years. This will mean a tax of 12 cents a week for the man earning \$10; but it is a problem in economics as to whether a compulsory assessment of this kind actually costs the poorly paid worker anything at all." No new burden will be imposed on the employe. Investigators for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and for private institutions agree that at least 4 per cent. of the income of working class families goes for care of sickness or for burial insurance.

Based on German experience, this would be about the percentage of wages required for all the benefits, so that the results of the insurance would be an actual lowering of the item of cost of sickness and burial in the family budget. Moreover, the benefits obtainable in such a subsidized system are greater than those which the workers' aided contributions could purchase.

**Our Industrial Army**  
 Another important aspect of the matter, according to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, a well-known medical authority, is "the economic necessity of maintaining the great army of industrial workers in a state of physical efficiency. Now, since the wages of many a worker are such that he is unable, in time of sickness, to provide for his own needs, what is to be done? Two courses are open: Either he must be allowed to suffer, and, perhaps, to die of neglect, or his own resources must be supplemented by some form of aid. I assume that the first alternative is so repugnant as to be altogether inadmissible; the second involves either charitable relief or health insurance. In this country, for many years to come, it is more than probable that we shall have both charitable relief and health insurance, but the latter will take a long time to develop a comprehensive system of compulsory insurance."

Workmen's compensation and health insurance differ in many respects, notably in the distribution of costs, but the underlying principle is the same; the opposition is the same; the social necessity is the same.

"Workmen's compensation," as Professor Lindsay, of Columbia, observes, "was the acceptance of the insurance principle applied to the risk of industrial accidents. Health insurance is the application of the same principle to the far greater and more prevalent risk of illness. The financial penalty imposed on the injured workman was a national scandal. Driven by one blow to abject helplessness and dependence, he or his poverty-stricken family was compelled to sue in an individual capacity for damages. Employers, to protect themselves from imposture, were compelled to contest the case; and when casualty companies insured their risks, they often defended the suits in ways that led to gross injustice. By the application of the social insurance principle, we have not only done away with the most flagrant abuse, but we have started a united safety-first cam-

aign which promises to reduce the number of industrial accidents in America to the lower European levels. Universal health insurance should produce similar results in a much wider field. It should not only take the worst agony from individual cases of sickness, but result in a general movement for prevention.

After several years of scientific study the American Association for Labor Legislation recently published "A Tentative Draft of an Act," and this draft has been rather closely followed in the Legislatures now considering health insurance bills. The standards submitted by the association committee for criticism and discussion are as follows:

First. To be effective health insurance should be compulsory, on the basis of joint contributions of employer and employe and the public.

Second. The compulsory insurance should include all wage workers earning less than a certain annual sum, where employed less than a certain regularly made it practicable to compute and collect assessments. Casual and home-workers should, as far as practicable, be included within the plan and scope of a compulsory system.

Third. There should be a voluntary supplementary system for those persons (wage workers and others) who, for practical reasons, are kept out of the compulsory system.

Fourth. Health insurance should provide for a specified period only, provisionally set at 24 weeks (one-half year) but a system of invalidity insurance should be combined with health insurance, so that all disability due to disease will be taken care of in one law, although the funds should be separate.

Fifth. Health insurance on the compulsory plan should be carried by mutual local funds jointly managed by employers and employes under public supervision. In large cities such funds may be organized by trades with a federated bureau for the medical relief. Established funds and existing mutual sick funds may be permitted to carry the insurance where their existence does not injure the local funds, but they must be under strict Government supervision.

Sixth. Invalidity insurance should be carried by funds covering a larger geographical area comprising the districts of a number of local health insurance funds. The administration of the invalidity fund should be intimately associated with that of the local health funds and on a representative basis.

Seventh. Both health and invalidity insurance should include medical service, supplies, necessary nursing and hospital care. Such provisions should be thoroughly adequate, but its organization may be left to the local societies under strict governmental control.

Eighth. Cash benefits should be provided by funds covering health insurance for the insured or his dependents in case of disability.

Ninth. It is highly desirable that prevention be emphasized so that the introduction of a compulsory health and invalidity insurance system should not be a cause of health conservation similar to the savings movements resulting from workmen's compensation.

**What Do You Know?**

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

**QUIZ**

1. What is local option?
2. Who is Joseph G. Cannon?
3. Where does Theodore Roosevelt live?
4. Who wrote the Divine Comedy?
5. Is Bagdad north or south of New Orleans?
6. Which is the Hoosier State?
7. Who is Hans Kinsler?
8. Why is a Chinese because a naturalized citizen of the United States?
9. Does the Delaware River rise in New York or Pennsylvania?
10. How many cities with more than 1,000,000 population are there in France?

**Answers to Saturday's Quiz**

1. Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia.
2. William Guilan Bryant is the author of "Autobios." X. Y. Z.
3. Willam.
4. July 1 to 3, 1863.
5. Buffalo is west of Richmond.
6. Pennsylvania was one of the original 13 States.
7. The Netherlands and her colonies.
8. The railroad mileage of the United States is many times greater than that of any other country.
9. Edison is 69 years old.
10. Massachusetts.

**Qualifications for Life Guards**

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Please give as much information as you can pertaining to the life guard service at the seashore resorts, particularly Wildwood, N. J. The hour, compensation, how to get an examination, to whom would you apply for same and what it includes. JESSIE B. HUDSON.

The pay for life guards at the Jersey resorts varies from \$75 to \$100 per month. In Atlantic City the life guard service is maintained by the boys of the Beach. It is an examination, to whom would you apply for same and what it includes. JESSIE B. HUDSON.

The pay for life guards at the Jersey resorts varies from \$75 to \$100 per month. In Atlantic City the life guard service is maintained by the boys of the Beach. It is an examination, to whom would you apply for same and what it includes. JESSIE B. HUDSON.

**Deering Murder**  
 Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Kindly tell me the name of the convict who captured Abner Probst, who murdered the Deering family? (2) What is the largest building built at one time in the world? (3) Who was the aviator who flew from New York to California in a single day? (4) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (5) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (6) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (7) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (8) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (9) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (10) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (11) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (12) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (13) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (14) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (15) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (16) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (17) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (18) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (19) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (20) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a single day? (21) What is the name of the man who was the first to fly from New York to California in a